

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 19, 1909.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.
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THE SALT LAKE CITY ENCAMPMENT.

Owing to the great distance from Washington the publication of The National Tribune has been delayed one day to receive reports, and even then we are compelled to go to press with a much less full account than we would like to give.

The 43d Annual Encampment, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, was one of the most successful in the history of the Order, and everyone present enjoyed it to the utmost. The people of the beautiful city of Salt Lake were enthusiastic in their hospitality to the comrades. The attendance was much larger than was expected, and everybody, citizens and veterans, were highly satisfied with all that took place during the sojourn of the Encampment in the "Gem City of the Desert."

A VACUUM AIRSHIP.

What, upon its presentation upon paper, seems to be a most promising idea in airships is launched by C. A. McCready, of New York. He proposes to build what he calls the "commercial airship." This will be a thin steel cylinder of high tensile strength, say, .018 inch thickness, the diameter to be about 100 feet and the extreme length, say, 750 feet. The lightest possible tube braces will run thru the interior to prevent collapse when the air is exhausted. He figures that such a construction would hold 420 tons of air. The weight of the cylinder with its bracing, car and other appendages would be 270 tons, leaving a lifting force of 150 tons in the cylinder, supposing that all the air could be exhausted. If he left 50 tons in the cylinder as a reserve there would still remain a lifting force of 100 tons, or 200,000 pounds, to be equivalent in weight to 1,000 men. The height to which the ship would rise would depend upon the amount of air exhausted, and to descend it would be only necessary to open the valves and allow the air to enter. This would enable the pilot to take advantage of whatever atmospheric level is most favorable for navigation. The writer points out that whereas the ship at sea has at times to combat the combined force of wave and wind, the airship of this model would sustain one less element of danger thru its ability to change its specific gravity at will. It could rise above storms near the earth or descend below storms encountered high among the clouds. Of speed Mr. McCready says that while this would depend partly on varying conditions met, "a minimum of 100 miles per hour is provided for. Bearing in mind the speed actually attained by the crude devices now on exhibition here and abroad, this estimate for a scientifically constructed airship, capable of carrying the necessary machinery, does not seem extreme. This would permit a passage across the Atlantic in one and one-half days. The same rate of speed in a continued trip, which is well within the limits of possibility, would permit of circumnavigating the earth in 10 days."

Mr. McCready is quite enthusiastic as to the benefits to mankind of his invention and its vast improvement over the present "crude devices." He says: "The vacuum airship may exert an influence almost incalculable on human affairs. What better health resort can be imagined than the upper air for victims of tuberculosis and kindred ailments? What better method of exploring distant regions now almost inaccessible and searching out their hidden treasures? How better could relief be carried to famine-stricken districts?"

The present season shows no diminution in variety and interest of the hunting stories produced. One of the best of these comes from Vermont, where a hunter tells of his unique experience with a bear. "Why, once, do you know, I found a bear inside a hollow log. Well, of course, I couldn't get at him to shoot him, and the log was too heavy to move. I didn't know what to do. So at last I thought of cutting four holes in the log, about where the bear's feet must be, and I got his paws thru slick. Then I tied a rope about the log, and made him walk with it into camp. And would you believe it, we had all our food and all our fuel and a bearskin coat for the winter out of that one deal."

ST. CLOUD COLONY.

In view of the great success of the enterprise and the fact that the colony is sure to become one of the wealthiest and most prosperous anywhere in the country, many of the present subscribers, their friends and others, have made a personal request that the present list of subscribers be increased to 3,000. In order to do this it has been decided to accept subscriptions from 1,000 more upon the present basis—i. e., \$100 for a town lot and five-acre tract of land outside of the town. This offer to hold good for thirty days only, after which time there will be an additional charge of \$25 to \$50 for each lot subscribed for. The present condition of the colony would justify a much greater increase in price at this time, but as many of the present subscribers, who took only one and two lots, desire to increase their holdings since they have personally and through their friends had an opportunity to investigate the property and location, it is deemed for the best interest of all concerned that the present offering be made upon the terms above stated.

The improvement of the town has begun and many contracts for houses to be built in the town and upon the five-acre tracts of land have already been let, and it is confidently expected by the first of the year St. Cloud will present an appearance of activity and progress that will justify the expenditure of large sums of money in the development of the city and the property surrounding it.

The fact that so large a number have purchased one or more lots and five-acre tracts assures us of a population of from four to five thousand people at this time, and our aim and desire will be to increase this in order to build up a town and settlement of not less than eight to ten thousand people within the next two years. Under these conditions you can realize the value of the offering we are making. In fact, the town lot alone will be worth several times the investment. We consider this a rare opportunity, indeed, for anyone desiring a home in one of the most attractive localities of the South, and in which the personnel of the citizens will go far towards making it one of the most valuable and attractive colonies in the United States.

As heretofore stated, the basis of the present offering is as follows: For \$100 you will receive a warranty deed to one lot in the town of St. Cloud and a deed to a five-acre plot outside of the town, in such locality as may be selected under the plan of allotment, which will be adopted and which will be absolutely fair to every subscriber. No subscriber can purchase more than four lots and four five-acre plots.

Remember that those who wish to avail themselves of this offering must do so within 30 days. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

FORTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

(Continued from page one.)

U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

At the Toledo Encampment the Department of Maryland presented a proposition to have declared as eligible to serve in the Grand Army of the Republic men who had served during the war of the rebellion in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, who had been declared ineligible under several Regulations given by Judge-Advocate-General, duly approved by the National Encampment.

The committee was then impressed by the points presented in behalf of the admission of such persons, but the statements were not accompanied by official papers, which would have justified the committee in forming positive conclusions to present to the Encampment. It was therefore necessary to report back to the Encampment with the recommendation that the question be referred again to the Judge-Advocate-General for consideration. The committee further and closer inquiry could be made than was then possible, and the result of this recent investigation is given in the report of the Judge-Advocate-General on pages 72 and 74.

The Judge-Advocate-General, after reviewing the former decisions upon this subject, sustains those decisions that officers and men of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service are not eligible under the present Rules and Regulations, but he adds: "Whether they shall be made eligible or not is a question for the National Encampment in its wisdom to decide."

It therefore becomes the duty of this committee to report to you their opinion as to what should be done at this time with this important matter, which practically involves an enlargement of the military clause of the Rules and Regulations. If the National Encampment shall now decide that the men who served in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, are eligible for admission, the National Encampment is authorized to discharge after such service are eligible it would simply nullify the recent military clause of the Rules and Regulations, and no further action would be necessary.

The Regulations of 1861 give these men a pensionable status, which the Judge-Advocate-General has observed and compensation for additional service and dangers, and could have been extended to other employees of the Government. It may be answered that Congress has not legislated for others, but has for these.

It is declared, and no doubt correctly, that these men performed duties similar to those of the Secretary of the Navy, who they were directly under the control of the Treasury Department. It is contended their services under the Navy Department were of a similar nature to those of the men who served in the U. S. general officers.

The statement of the Secretary of the Department of Maryland are positive, but there are no further official references than before presented, and we must rely on the statement of the Judge-Advocate-General has had all the facts before him, and on these has based his adverse opinion.

We have not been convinced by the arguments presented that the honorable service performed by these men renders them eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and we therefore report adversely to the proposition.

Patriotic Instructor.

In providing for the appointment of Patriotic Instructor no provision was made for instructions in the installation services, and we recommend for adoption with slight modification the form used in the Department of Massachusetts, as follows:

"Comrade, upon you has been placed the duty of instructing the youth of our land in the duty of patriotism. It will be your duty to see that any law for the display of flags and other symbols of patriotism, and to secure, as far as possible, a proper observance of Memorial and Flag Days and all National holidays. You are to cooperate with the authorities in whatever you undertake, and see to it that only such ideas shall be advanced as will bring credit to the Republic and the Grand Army of the Republic."

MEMORIAL TO J. S. KOUNTZ.

Comrade Cole moved to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial to the late Past Commander-in-Chief John S. Kountz. The committee was composed of Comrades C. A. Partridge, John L. Kountz, and John S. Kountz.

The memorial was presented to the Encampment and was read by Comrade C. A. Partridge. It was a beautiful and touching tribute to the life and services of the late Past Commander-in-Chief.

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from California at the Encampment and learn from them their view of the matter. He was in the United States, in the Soldiers' Homes, who had nothing to do but make complaints, and these complaints had been so numerous that it was felt that the usual investigation was demanded. He had met that day some good comrades from the Home who had told him much of the inside workings of the Home, and he felt that there ought to be some fire, and it would seem that the management of the Home was deficient in tact at least, and had brought about a great deal of sympathy with the veterans. It looked as if change in the management of the Home was very desirable. The matter was referred to the incoming administration.

The other resolutions were:
In favor of military education in high schools.
In favor of removing the limitation on date of marriage in pension matters.

Adopted.
Concurring with the recommendations in the Commander-in-Chief's Address, and with the conclusions embodied in the Committee on Pensions report. Adopted.

Thanks to Salt Lake City.

Comrade Bryant, Wisconsin, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote:

The 43d Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in session at Salt Lake City Aug. 13, 1909, resolves as follows:

The 43d Annual Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, is unable in the boundless and lavish hospitality, courtesy and kindness bestowed on its old and new guests by Salt Lake City and the State of Utah.

Never before in the history of our Order, never before since the great war ended, have we experienced or felt in a greater degree the warmth of the love, gratitude, respect and reverence which go out from the citizens of the American Nation to its defenders. We are grateful to Salt Lake City and the State of Utah. We do not know how to express our gratitude in words. Their citizens have poured out their wealth and labor to greet and entertain us, but the matchless charm of their greeting and the substantial heartiness with which they have entertained us during our stay are dearer to us than gold poured out like water.

It was invidious to mention names of individuals or of civic or religious societies. All efforts are blended for us in one perfect whole.
May you ever be the Gem of the Desert made into a garden, in a royal setting of matchless mountains, bathed in an atmosphere of light and shade as magical as envelops Italy. May good fortune and happiness be with you. So say we all of us.

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Maryland—F. C. Tarr, Baltimore.
Michigan—E. T. Weyer, Woburn.
Minnesota—P. G. Woodward, Anoka.
Missouri—P. H. Stierrett, St. Louis.
Montana—Gottlieb Stuckey, Bozeman.
Nebraska—S. K. Spaulding, Omaha.
New Hampshire—S. S. Piper, Manchester.
New Jersey—Geo. F. Currier, Atlantic City.
New Mexico—H. B. Stewart, Albuquerque.
New York—Jas. W. Owens, New York.
North Dakota—Jos. Sheard, Cathay.
Ohio—Jos. W. O'Neill, Lebanon.
Oklahoma—Thos. Prothers, Calumet.
Oregon—Jerome Pratt, McMinnville.
Pennsylvania—W. J. Patterson, Pittsburgh.
Potomac—S. W. McElderry, Washington.
Rhode Island—John T. Kenyon, Providence.
South Dakota—Phil Lawrence, Huron.
Tennessee—Theo. F. Brown, Cincinnati.
Utah—N. D. Corson, Salt Lake.
Vermont—J. H. Lucia, Montpelier.
Texas—J. J. Weiler, Dallas.
Virginia—W. O. Neall, Norfolk.
Wisconsin—Phil Check, Baraboo.

General Orders No. 1.

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 13, 1909.

General Orders No. 1:

Having been unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief by the 43d National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, I hereby assume command and establish headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn.

George O. Eddy, Rawlins Post, Department of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., is hereby appointed Adjutant-General.
Col. D. R. Stowitz, Department of New York, 877 Elliptical Square, Buffalo, N. Y., is hereby appointed Quartermaster-General.

Samuel R. Van Sant, Commander-in-Chief.

THE LOCO WEED.

C. Dwight Marsh, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Agricultural Department, is confident that the loco weed has been definitely determined, and that it can be exterminated or at least its terrible ravages greatly reduced. He says that the principal of these are two species. One of them is the *Astragalus mollissimus*, a perennial leguminous plant. It is a pretty plant, with much inconspicuous flowers and leaves. The other plant is the *Aragalus Lambertii*, which ranges from Canada to Mexico, with great quantities growing in the semi-arid plains. It is found as far east as Minnesota. Some places it covers the ground luxuriantly, with erect stalks and conspicuous flowers. On the plains the flowers are generally white, but on the higher grounds violet or purple. Locally this is called "the white loco," or rattle weed, and is only eaten by horses; cattle rarely touch it. The white loco or rattle weed is eaten very freely by cattle, sheep and horses, since it grows green and succulent while the grass around it is dry and unpalatable. The chemists of the Agricultural Department have decided that the poisonous principle is barium. Barium is an earthy metal similar to lime, and while it has been used for a rat poison it has not been generally esteemed as having been toxic in its nature. This may or may not be true, and it seems that very active vegetable principle may be responsible for the trouble. Some, in treating the locoed animals, use Fowler's solution, accompanied by laxatives, and careful feeding. It would not surprise us to find that a large portion of the locos is due to insufficient feeding. The cattle and horses, half starved, will eat anything that looks like food, and, of course, take noxious weeds that they would not touch if supplied with ample forage.

After Recess.

Work of the W. R. C.

Comrade Gherst was appointed a committee to escort into the hall the delegates from the various States to the National Encampment. The delegation, which was received by the Encampment standing, were Mrs. Goings, National Secretary; Mrs. Anna E. Howe, National Treasurer; Mrs. Anna E. Howe, National Treasurer; Mrs. Anna E. Howe, National Treasurer.

Mrs. Goings read the report of the Corps for the year. She concluded by presenting to the Commander-in-Chief a check for \$1,000.

This announcement was received with acclamation. The Commander-in-Chief briefly thanked the W. R. C. and called upon the delegates to stand in Pennsylvania—Comrade Kirk—to return the thanks of the Encampment, which he did briefly and eloquently.

Mrs. Gherst made a brief speech, full of appreciation of the G. A. R. Mrs. Howe followed with a few remarks on pensions.

Mrs. Gherst was introduced as the President-elect of the W. R. C. and received with cheers. She said a few words in response.

Comrade L. W. Collins, presented a resolution of thanks to the W. R. C. and daughters of Veterans. Adopted by a rising vote.

Official Reports.
Comrades Partridge, from the Committee on the Quartermaster-General's Report; Ross, from that on the Custodian's Report; Hubbard, from that on the Junior Vice-Commodore's Report; and Comrades McElroy, for that on the Senior Vice-Commodore's Report, all made commendatory reports on the work of those officers, which were adopted.

Comrade L. W. Collins, from the Committee on the Judge-Advocate-General's Report, made some recommendations, which aroused discussion, and were referred to the incoming administration. Comrade Burton recommended that copies of the Journals of the National Encampment be sent to a number of leading writers, who are the historians of the future. Adopted.

Memorial to Lincoln.
Ell Torrance reported in favor of the Lincoln Day program, proposed to Gen. Torrance, and asked for the approval of the Encampment. Adopted.

Comrade Cole moved that the Encampment adopt the program of the Committee on Patriotic Education, in preparing a program for the observance of Lincoln's Birthday, etc. Adopted.

Railroad and Hotel Rates.
Comrade Partridge offered a resolution authorizing and empowering the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration to change the place of meeting in case railroad and hotel rates could not be made satisfactory. Adopted.

Past Commander-in-Chief Burdett installed the officers-elect.
After prayer the Encampment joined in singing "America," and "God Be With Us." We met again.

The following General Order was published, and Commander-in-Chief Kountz closed the 43d National Encampment.

Council of Administration.
The following were appointed:
Alabama—W. M. Campbell, Florence.
Arizona—E. G. H. Shields, Twin Falls.
Arkansas—M. Kirt, Little Rock.
California and Nevada—P. H. Mass, San Francisco.
Colorado—J. H. Wilson, Chicago.
Connecticut—V. T. McNeil, New Haven.
Delaware—Wm. Mendenhall, Wilmington.
Florida—Wm. James, Jacksonville.
Georgia—P. Z. Stoner, St. George.
Idaho—H. H. Shields, Twin Falls.
Illinois—Chas. B. Wilson, Chicago.
Indiana—W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis.
Iowa—H. M. Pickett, Des Moines.
Kansas—B. F. Doyle, Beloit.
Kentucky—A. J. Barrett, New Orleans.
Louisiana—A. J. Barrett, New Orleans.
Maine—H. T. Madden, Bath.

W. R. C. ELECT MRS. JENNIE BERRY.

The Proceedings of the Convention—Election of Officers of the Different Organizations of Ladies—Business and Social Sides.

Mrs. Jennie I. Berry, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the next National President of the Woman's Relief Corps. She was elected by a substantial majority at the Convention Hall, Salt Lake City, on Thursday. Her opponent was Mrs. Belle C. Harris, of Kansas, and around the election centered one of the most enthusiastic campaigns in the history of the organization. There were 302 votes cast, of which Mrs. Berry received 210, a sufficient number to be named on the first ballot. Mrs. Berry, who needs no introduction to the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, is from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is the daughter of a soldier. She has had many years of steady training in Corps.

A solemn service was held in memory of the late Adella Bernard, of Idaho, on Wednesday afternoon. The service was held in the National Convention Hall, Salt Lake City. The service was held in the National Convention Hall, Salt Lake City.

The second day of the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, the church was filled with women to the very doors. All day long the delegates occupied their seats, and gave close attention to the work being done. The morning session and afternoon session of the convention were held in the National Convention Hall, Salt Lake City.

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Gilman was quite overcome, and there were tears in his eyes as he expressed her appreciation. A pretty incident followed in the gift of a doll from Mrs. Ella Scott, of New York, to Mrs. Gilman. The doll was a small granddaughter and named after her. Just three weeks ago the doll was christened Mary I. Gilman, the third. Mrs. Maria Goings, National Secretary, was presented with a handsome seal pocketbook by her fellow-officers. Mrs. North was given a diamond ring by her associates in the official circles of the Corps.

Ring From Local Corps.

Mrs. Winiger, President of the Geo. R. Maxwell Corps, W. R. C., of Salt Lake City, presented to Mrs. Gilman on behalf of the four women's Relief Corps of Utah, a handsome ring, manufactured in this city, the gold coming from the mines, set with amethyst, a native stone. Mrs. Maria Goings, the National Secretary, and Mrs. Charlotte E. Wright, the National Treasurer, were also present. Salt Lake souvenir spoons by Mrs. Winiger for the four Relief Corps of the State.

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